

Assessment Solutions

Theme 1: Your Role as a Taxpayer
Lesson 2: How Taxes Evolve

Part 1

Match the clues to the correct terms found in the answer key. Write the letter of the correct term in the space provided.

Answer Key:

A. Ways and Means Committee

B. president

C. informal tax legislation process

D. Finance Committee

E. formal tax legislation process

- E** The process of strict constitutional steps that a proposed tax bill must pass through before it becomes law is called this
- C** This occurs when individuals and interest groups express and promote their opinions about tax legislation
- A** Where the tax bills originate in the House of Representatives
- D** Where the Senate reviews and often rewrites bills
- B** Where a bill goes after it is approved by Congress; it is either signed or vetoed

Part 2

Classify the following examples as being part of the informal or formal tax legislation process. Write the letter of the correct response in the space provided.

- B** 1. Attendance at town meetings
 - A. formal
 - B. informal
- B** 2. Circulating and signing petitions
 - A. formal
 - B. informal
- A** 3. Presenting a bill to the full Senate
 - A. formal
 - B. informal

- B** 4. Joining and supporting lobbying groups
A. formal
B. informal
- A** 5. Overriding a presidential veto
A. formal
B. informal

Part 3

Put the following steps of the formal tax legislation process in the correct order by writing the number in which the event occurs in the space provided.

- 5** The compromise version of the bill is sent to both the House and the Senate for approval.
- 3** The bill goes to the Senate, where it is reviewed and often rewritten by the Finance Committee. The committee's version is then presented to the full Senate.
- 1** The tax bill is initiated in the House of Representatives and referred to the Ways and Means Committee. When members of this committee reach agreement about the legislation, they write a proposed law.
- 7** If the president vetoes the bill, Congress may try to override the veto with a two-thirds vote of each house.
- 4** After the Senate approves the bill, it is sent to a joint committee of House and Senate members, who try to arrive at a compromise version.
- 6** After Congress passes the bill, it goes to the president, who can either sign it into law or veto it.
- 2** The bill goes to the full House, where it is debated, possibly amended, and eventually approved.